

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 3018

Introduced by Assembly Members Lieber and Laird

February 24, 2006

An act to add Chapter 7.5 (commencing with Section 39935) to Part 2 of Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to air pollution.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 3018, as introduced, Lieber. Air pollution: indoor air pollution.

Under existing law, the State Air Resources Board is the state agency charged with coordinating efforts to attain and maintain ambient air quality standards. Existing law requires the state board to identify toxic air contaminants that are emitted into the ambient air of the state. Existing law also requires the state board to adopt airborne toxic control measures to reduce the emissions of toxic air contaminants from nonvehicular sources.

This bill, in addition, would require the state board, in consultation with the State Department of Health Services, and any other state agency that the state board and the department determine appropriate, to develop and establish a program for the prevention and control of indoor air pollution that includes education and community outreach, and emission standards or other measures that limit the emissions of air contaminants from products that are primarily used or located indoors that may cause or contribute to adverse health effects. The bill would require the state board to prioritize specified air contaminants, and to utilize that priority listing to develop and adopt indoor air pollution prevention and control measures in order to reduce indoor exposures to pollutants.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no.
State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the
2 following:
3 (a) Public health, safety, and welfare may be endangered by
4 the emission of pollutants into the indoor air.
5 (b) Pollutant levels indoors can be significantly higher than
6 levels outdoors.
7 (c) Californians have been found to spend about 87 percent of
8 their time indoors. Vulnerable populations, including, but not
9 limited to, the elderly and children, may spend even more time
10 indoors.
11 (d) Pollutants released indoors have been found to be 1,000
12 times more dangerous in causing human exposure than the same
13 release to outdoor air.
14 (e) Indoor air pollutants can cause cancer, respiratory disease,
15 and other adverse health effects, as well as trigger allergies and
16 asthma attacks.
17 (f) Persons residing in California may be exposed to a
18 multiplicity of indoor air pollutants from numerous sources that
19 may act cumulatively to produce adverse effects, and this
20 phenomenon should be taken into account when evaluating the
21 health effects of individual compounds.
22 (g) It is the public policy of the state that emissions of indoor
23 air pollutants be controlled to levels which prevent harm to the
24 public health.
25 (h) While absolute and undisputed scientific evidence may not
26 be available to determine the exact nature and extent of risk from
27 indoor air pollutants, it is necessary to take action to protect
28 public health.
29 (i) A statewide program to prevent and control indoor air
30 pollution is necessary and desirable.
31 SEC. 2. Chapter 7.5 (commencing with Section 39935) is
32 added to Part 2 of Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code, to
33 read:

CHAPTER 7.5.

INDOOR AIR POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

39935. (a) The state board, in consultation with the State Department of Health Services, shall develop and establish a program for the prevention and control of indoor air pollution that includes both of the following elements:

(1) Education and community outreach.

(2) Emission standards or other measures that limit the emissions of air contaminants from products that are primarily used or located indoors and that may cause or contribute to adverse health effects.

(b) The state board and the State Department of Health Services shall, to the extent they deem appropriate, consult with the Department of Industrial Relations, the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, and any other state agency in developing the program described in subdivision (a).

39936. In order to determine the pollutants that pose the greatest potential threat to human health from indoor exposure, the state board shall prioritize air contaminants for which the state board has adopted ambient air quality standards, and those air contaminants that have been identified as toxic air contaminants pursuant to Sections 39657 and 39660.

39937. The state board shall utilize the priority list developed pursuant to Section 39936 in developing and adopting indoor air pollution prevention and control measures in order to reduce indoor exposures to pollutants. The state board shall first develop and adopt indoor air pollution prevention and control measures on those contaminants given the highest priority as posing the greatest threat to human health, and then shall develop and adopt additional indoor air pollution and control measures on those contaminants given lower priority.